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Lawrence, Hilson, & Co. Printers of newspapers thro' out the United States will oblige the proprietors of the National Register by giving the foregoing a few insertions.

EDUCATION.

The subscriber having been liberally encouraged by the late Mr. Thomas. Sellman, is induced to continue his school the ensuing year, at Portland Manor. The course of instruction will include Orthography, Reading, Arith metic, &c Englisti Grammar, Geogra phy, with the u-e of the Maps & Globes, the Mathematics, comprising Geometry plain and spherical Trigon metry Surveying and Navigation Ancient & Modern History, with other incidental studies Board can be obtained at Mr Wm. Weems's, or at Mrs Compton's. by whom every attention may be ex pected that can tend to facilitate the students literary acquirements.

School will open on Monday 31st Ja nuary, 1819, & close the 20th Decemher following The price of tuition will be \$20 per annum, Board \$100 Letters addressed to the subscriber. ear Tracy's Landing, Anne-Arundel county, Ma. will receive the proper at

JOHN F. WILSON Dec 17, 1818.

We, the subscribers are personally acquainted with John F. Wilson, and certify, that his conduct, as far as has come to our knowledge, both as a Gen tleman and a Teacher, has been un formly correct. We have been present at the examination of his pupils and can say with pleasure, that their performance equalled our most sanguine expectations.

W. Weems, of John, John Iglehart, Thomas Tongue, Jr. Wm. H. Hall. Benjamin Harrison, Rinaldo Pindell, Gassarvay Pindell.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, Mr. E. K. WILSON,

HARRISON, WORTHINGTON, H I'ILGHMAN, GAITHER The Committee of Grievances and

Courts of Justice will meet every day during the session, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock, P M. By order,

JNO W. PRESTON, CIK.

Committee of Claims, Messrs. HAWKINS, MAULSBY, ESTEP, ESTHOMAS, T. N. WILLIAMS, C DORSEY, LONG.

The Committee of Claims will meet every day during the session from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock, P. M

U. WAGERS, Clk.

At a meeting Of the Orphans Court of Anne Atun

del County on the 5th of December, The Worshipful Horatio Ridout, Esque.

And amongst other things done, was

the following, to wit: t is ordered by the court that the judgment creditors of Dr. John Gassa-

way, deceased, bring forward their claims by the 21st day of January next. in order that the register of this court may audit the same, agreeably to the amount of the money lodged in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and further that the said register cause notice to be given in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, by inserting an advertisement in that paper, for the space of six weeks previous to any dis tribution of the same being made. By order,

John Gassarvay, Sign With, A. A. Own.

Anne: Arundel Codaty De

Beptember 1 cm, 1812

Oa application to About

County Court, by petition, in with

of Larkin Hammond; of the side
ty, praying the benefit of the side
ty, praying the relief of sundy colvent debtors, and the several piements thereto, on the terms me oned in the said acts, a scheduled property, and a dist of his reddien oath, as far as he can ascritis its being annexed to his petition; and said court being satisfied, by rent testimony, that the said Larn Hammond has resided in the Said Maryland two years immedial. Hammond has resided in ing State. Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application its therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Lark in Hammond, by charteness of the said Lark in Hammond, by charteness of the mercial one of the public newspaper in a city of Annapolis, for three meets successively before the third link. of April next, give notice to his meditors to appear before the cour court, to be held at the city of Anapolis, on Friday the twenty third is polis, on Friday the twenty third of April next, for the purpose of commending a trustee for their base on the said Larkin Hammond them to ere taking the oath by the said a prescribed for delivering up his perty, and to shew cause if any to have, why he the said Larkin the should not have the should much have the should not have the should much have the should not mond should not have the benefit the several acts of assembly for the lief of insolvent debtors.

WM S GREEN. Ca.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of The App cultural Society of Maryland will held on the second Wednesday in A nuary next, at William Brewer's Invern in the city of Annapolis, at in o'clock in the afternoon

The Gentlemen belonging to the Standing Committee are requested a meet at Mr Brewer's Tavern on Wes nesday the second day of December

Richard Harwood, of The.

AOTICE.

The Levy Court for Anne Artiful county will meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco at the different warehouses, and for receiving chims against the said county for the jur

1818. By order, W M. S. GREEN CIL

NOTICE.

The subscribers again requestall pro ions indebted to the estate of Abulon Ridgely, late of Anne Arundel courty, to make payment. Suits will be instituted against those who do not comply with this notice before the 16th of

Maron next JOHN RIDGELY, Er'n.

Williamson's Hotel.

J. WILLIAMSON.

Having rented that large and semmedical building operate the Church Circle, in the City of Amapon, as formerly occupied by Mrs. Robinses, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced keeping a larger, and will use every exertion to give ministens to those who than favour him with their patronage. To house being in the immediate 'vicinity of the loss House, Gentleren attending as members of the loss laters, will find it to be a convenient place of some laters, will find it to be a convenient place of some laters, will find it to be a convenient place of some laters.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON, Have just made large additions to their

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost ere

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line,

> Groceries of every description.

Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Fara Best Seasoned Lumber,

Oats and Bran, Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coars Shoes and Slippers. Herrings, Tar and Rosin, Verdigrage ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Uea 15.

MATERIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

ANNAPOLIS MONDAY, JANUARY 11- 1819.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

OL. LXXVIL

JONAS GREEN DEURON-STREET, AREAFOLIA-

ice Three Dollars per Annum.

Hie Recellency Charles Ridgely. Hamplan, Bequire, Governor of

PROCLAMATION. hereas, by an inquitition field on dy of a certain WILLIAM WAR of Baltimore county, on the four-ith day of November, eighteen hun-and eighteen, it was found that mid William Warrick was killed pertain OBED GRIFFITH; and. s been represented to me, that the Obed Griffith has fled from justice. t being of the greatest importance elety, that the perpetration of such me should be brought: to condign ahment-I have, therefore, thought r to issue this my proclamation do by and with the advice and conof the Council. offer a reward of Hundred Dollars to any person shall apprecend and deliver the Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Bal

ore county.

Iven under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in) the year of our Lord. one thousand eight hundred and

eighteen. C RIDGELY, of Hampt. his Excellency's command.
NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council

Description of Obed Griffith. e is about 19 years of age, small sandy or flaxen hair, stoop should a little knock kneed, about 5 inches high, blue or grev eyes, il mouth, sharp nose and freckled The Maryland Gazette, Federal Ga. & Federal Republican, the Fre ck Town Herald, the Torch Light Western Herald and Easton Gae, will publish the above three times

TAVERN.

eek for six weeks.

Nov 26.

EZIN D. BALDWIN

Thankful for the share of patronage has received from the Citizens and Public generally, informs them that still continues to

KEEP A TAVERN,

that well known stand, for many ars occupied by Capt. James Tho As, where he still solicits a continu ce of their favour, and so far as may in his power to give satisfaction he

N. B. He has in the Establishment

Billiard Table.

so Rooms in which he can accommote Private Parties with Suppers, &c. the shortest notice, with the delicaof the season. R D B.

mmittee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Mesers, KENNEDY, T. N. WILLIAMS, C DORSEY, HAWKINS, MOFFITT.

The Committee on Pensions and Retionary Claims, will meet every aday and Thursday morning, dur-the session, at nine o'clock. Mems of the house of delegates are re-sted to furnish abstracts of the se I claims they have presented, with necessary vouchers. By order,

WM. S. BUELL, CI'k ec. 24.

ARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE POURTH VOLUME, t Published and for Sale at BEORGE SHAW'S STORE. nnapolis, Dec. 10.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. clarations on Promissory Notes, and illa of exchange against Drawer, in

assumpsit generally. bt on Bond and Single Bill, mmon Bonds,

peul do. paga Notes, ka &cs

AGRICULTORAL.

The following intextracted from an address delivered before the Essex regricultural Society by the President of the same, at a meeting side of the same of the sa sident of the same, at a meeting held in May last.

INDIAN CORN.

The great damage sustained by Indian corn in 1812, and its almost general destruction in 1816, seemed to have produced in some persons. a degree of despondency respecting the cultivation, in future, of this he ascribes to the food afforded by most excellent plant; and perhaps Indian corn; as it furnishes "a rich prompted or increased the desire in others, that wheat night take its place. I was not apprehensive, howe ver, that practical farmers would yield their long experience to fond speculations on this subject. Yet it may not be amiss to present to the Society the opinions of a few eminent Agriculturalists, of the great value of this plant.

Colonel John Taylor, of Virginia, whom I have already mentioned, when he commenced farmerperhaps thirty years ago-joined with others in execuating Indian corn, as the murderer of their lands: but his experience, on an extensive scale, (planting two to three hundred acres annually) has induced him to change his opinion; and not only to pronounce its acquittal, but to add, that "Indian corn produces more food for man, beast, and the earth, than any other tarinaceous I cut close to the ground the plants plant." Again, he says, "Indian corn may be correctly called meal, as I judged, to the average product meadow and manure. To its right of the whole piece; and found that, to the first title, almost every tongue in the United States can testify; to the second, an exclusive reliance on it for fodder, or hay, in a great district of country, during two centuries # gives conclusive evidence;" and his own experience establishes its title to the third. † His princi-

pal material for manure, is the offal of Indian corn. But his system of husbandry embraces many contributory articles, among which clover & gypsum [Plaster of Paris] are conspicuous. Tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, in that order of succession, and all without manuring, had for-

merly exhausted the lands in Virgi nia and Maryland, so that'ten bus els of corn to the acre was probably a full average crop. By his admirable system, Col. Taylor has restored much of his land to such a degree of fertuity, that within the last four or five years, one field of 200 acres produced a crop of Indian corn, averaging fifty nushels an acre. But he also raises great quan tities of wheat. Mentioning Indias corn and wheat, he says, "no two crops can be so exactly fitted for

culture." The late Chancellor Livingston, of N. York, also a distinguished a griculturalist, in an ador ss to the Agricultural Society of that state, in which he compared the advantages may be so regulated as to furnish a of agriculture in Gr at Britain and supply of food, just when the comin the United States, pronounced mon pastures usually fail. I am ins Col. Taylor has since

advancing a good system of agri-

tone lehi Britain possesses no plant for a fallow crop, equal to Indian corn. But o this point, and to the general ex-cellence of Indian corn, I add the testimony of an Englishman, of an enlightened mind, and who has devoted a long life to the study and

practice of agriculture. I mean the well known Arthur Young. He has been for some years secretary to the English Board of-Agriculture. Mr. Young, in his travels in France, in 1787, 1788, and 1789, in which time he visited every interesting part of the kingdom, for small fields, as I approached the cithe purpose of observing the state ty of Washington, which some of

of its agriculture, mentions the cultivation of Indian corn (there called maize) in its southern provinces,-"Maize (says he) is an object of much greater consequence than mulberries. When I give the courses of French crops, it will be found, that the only good husbandry in the knigdom (some small and very rich districts excepted) arises from the possession and management of this plant. Where there is no maine, there are fallows [naked fal-

lows, Land where there are fallows, the people starve." Vot. ii. page 41. Again, in page 140, he says-The line of muize may be said to be the division between the good

dom. Till von meet with maise, very rich soils are fallowed but nes

mate admit the course of, 1st, maize, 2d, wheat, is under a caltivation that, perhaps, yields most food for man and beast that is possible to be urawn from the land." In the same page, Mr. Young says, that in the south of France, in Spain, in Italy, the cattle are in high order; which meadow a considerable part of the summer; the leaves being regularly scripped for ozen, affording à succuient and most fattening foodin situations that seem to deny all common meadows." These are burn- up. in those countries, in the heat of summer.

The improving of our husbandry, in New-England, is to be expected, not from a rejection of Indian corn, as the ruin of our lands, but by a better management of that crop. in order to render it, as it appears it may be rendered, the best prepara tion for a crop of wheat, and other

small grain. Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops o it Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, growing on a measured spice, equal, of the whole piece; and found that, at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourish ing food than any other known to the husbandman And this quantity was the growth of less than four months. The ground was rich, and yielded, at harvest, upwards of fifty bushels of corn to the acre. The green stalks of our nothern corn are ncomparably sweeter than those of the southern states; at least when both sorts are grown in the north. Perhaps the greater and longer continued heats of the south may give a richness to the same large plants which these cannot attain in the north. The stalks I have grown. rose to the height of 13 or 14 feet, and many of them weighed above five pounds. To support this height, they are necessarily thick, and woody in their fibres. My cows ate a small part of hem-reluctantlywhile they would devour the stalks of our northern corn. It has appeared to me that the sort called sweet corn (having a white shrivelted grain when ripe) yields stalks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed

green food will afford butter of equal excellence. * Prior to the American Revolution, grass for hay was rarely culti-vated in Virginia. Their winter fodder consisted of the top-stalks, husks and blades of Indian corn. The blades or leaves, stripped off when green, were carefully cured, as we do our best hay. †Col. Taylor's Arator, titles, ma

to multiply suckers, an additional

recommendation of it, when planted

to be cut, in its green state, for

horses and cattle, and especially for

milch cows; and its time of planting

any other

nure and Indian corn. . ‡ Within fifteen years I saw som my fellow travellers, practical far-mers, estimated at only five bushels to an acree

6 Mulberry trees are grown for the feeding of silk-worms. Although the climate of England is milder than our own, the heat of summer is insufficient to ripen Indian corn.

USEFUL.

Cure for the Ague and Fever.

One ounce of Peruvian bark, 1-4 ounce of salt of steel, 1-4 once all spice, and one tea cup full of molasses; these things should be well be the division between the good mixed and a teaspoonful given the husbandry of the south, and the bad patient every two hours during the husbandry of the north, of the king. intermission of the complaint.

DOMESTIC ECONOMIST. o remove ink-spots on cotton

or linen, if recent. Apply acrong vinegar, femon juice and salt, by rubbing the spot with part of a lemon, or paymuriatic scid, or comthe spot well in cold water after the intellect. stain is removed.

To remove iron moulds. The

peroxyd of iron is very difficult to remove. The bleschers remove it by taking strong spirit of salt, and dipping the finger in it, they dab the stain with acid, letting it rest till it is removed. This sometimes answers, but if the spot has been frequently washed, will be very hard to remove. In this case, put on it a little salt of sorrel, and then rubit well with a slice of lemon, then ringe it well; then wash it in hot Joap & water and rinse it and again with salt of sorrel and lemon. Or, add to it tincture of galls till it turns black, let it dry; then apply salt of sorrel and lemon juice. Or, apply a solution of liver of sulphur; let it remain some time: wash it in water. and then apply salt of sorrel and lemon juice. Sometimes one of these methods succeeds, sometimes ano-

To remove printers ink. Apply warm oil of turpentine and cub the spot. Warm it, by putting the vial h a vessel of hot water.

To remove paint. Apply oil of turpentine as above.

To remove stains of fruit or wine. Apply strong spirits of wine; if that does not succeed apply oxymuriatic acid, and washing with soap alter-

nately. The oxymuriatic acid may be anplied thus: in a small tea cup of coffee cup, put a little common spirit of salt, as three or four tea spoonuls, to this add about half a tea spoonful of red lead, or mangapese. having first immersed the small cup in a larger one containing hot water. Moisten the stain, and stretch it over the vapor, till the stain be effaced. Washit well-in water.

To remove grease spots. Apply powder of white tobacco pipe clay, or French chalk (that is, steatite or soapstone) put blotting paper over it, and apply a hot iron as a little distance-This will take out much of the grease, by repetition.-Good ether, or hot oil of turpentine, will efface the remainder.

Where you can venture to wash the place, a good washing with not water and soap will answer every purpose.

You may thus efface grease spots from paper; should any slight stain remain at the edges, brush it with a camel's hair pencil dipt in very strong spirit of wine, or ether.

From the New-England Galaxy.

BEGGARLY READERS. Another opportunity is presented to us of exposing the littleness and pitiful parsimony of that class of beings which is always willing to read but never to encourage those who are instruments of their gratification. Almost every neighborod is intested with one or more of these worse than Egyptian plagues, who can scent a newspaper a mile off, and borrow or steal it before its right owner can enjoy the privilege for which he has paid and

which by every rule of civility and good nature he has a right to enjoy

-that of reading it himself. A gentleman at Danvers, one of the earliest patrons of the Galaxy, discontinued his subscription last week for no other reason than that his in pertinent neighbours would never permit him to read it. He is so unfortunate as to be surrounded by half a dozen hungry quid nuncs who take no paper but such as they can take without expense to themselves. This gentleman discontinued his subscription to the Palladium at the same time and for the same reasons:

It is really a pity that some method could not be devised to check this sort of meanness. What right has a man to expect that his neighbour should be at all the trouble and cost of procuring a newspaper or other periodical work and give up the use of it to those who pay nothing to whom borrowing has become so habitual that it is as much a thing of course, as sleeping and cating! These borrowers or beggars, or stealers (they may them best) might trame day. He was brought to him

with as much show of decency dell upon their good natured neighbour their unconscionable maws with What they find upon his table, all thus to deprive him of what he has mon muriate acld diluted washing provided for the indulgence of his

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Manhattan, we have received Liloyd's Liste and London papers to the 17th and Liverpool to 19th November, includive.

the 16th of November, further prorogued to the 29th of December. A plot has been detected which had for its object, Buonaparte's escape from St. Helena.—N. Y E. Posti

LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

Among the gentlemen of distinct tion at the Lord Mayor's feast, given on th. 9th of November, in London, was our minister, Mr. Rush. There were 1500 present.

After dinner, the usual loyal toasts were drank with the utmost demonstrations of respect and re-

Upon proposing the health of the European Ambassadors, the Ambassador of Baden, we understood, returned thanks in a neat speech, delivered in the English language.

This toast was followed by a toast proposed by the Lord Mayor, after an impressive address, His Lordsnip said, that on proposing the health of the Representatives of that nation which spoke the same language as England, and which acknowledged this country as its parent State, he could not doubt of meeting the most gracious reception; for however America might have been separated from England, still Englishmen must feel towards the Americans a great degree of affinity, and that this feeling might serve to produce between both the most cordial harmony, must be the wish of all good men connected with either nation; therefore he concluded toat all who heard him would cerdially drink the toast he was about to propose, namely "the American Ambassador, and permanent prace ue-

tween this country and America." This toast was drank with the most warm and universal manifestas

tions of cordiality.

When Mr. Rush. the American Ambassador, rose to return thanks, he was saluted with acclamations of applause. This gentleman after expressing his sense of the honour conferred upon his nation and upon himself, by the manner to which the toast had been received, observed, that it was the interest of America, to maintain peace and harmony with England; but still more reciprocating the sentiment which the meeting had heard from the Lord Mayor, it was the feeling of America to pursue that course. That thesame feeling prevailed in this country, he hoped and trusted, and that the ahie connection countries so nearly allied would be cordial and long lived, was, he assured the meeting his most anxious wish, (applause.)

From the London Morning Chronicle of Nov. 2.

Death of Sir Samuel Romilly. Sir Samuel Romilly, distracted by the death of his most amiable and beloved wife, has sunk under the severe visitation of Providence. We have already stated that Lady Romilly died at the house of Mr. Nash in the isle of Wight, after an illa ness of near a twelvemonth, during which there were intervals of consvalescence. Sir Samuel had suffered the most heart rending agitation for some weeks, during which he was without the refreshmert of natural sleep, when all the delusive hopes he had entertained of her recovery were withdrawn, by the visible approaches of the fatal moment. The agony of his sufferings occasioned the most alarming apprecienzions to his friends; aid his nephew Dr. Roget, the Rev. Mr. Dumont and Mrs. Nach, as well as his own family, attended him with the most anxion ous ioffciender The event was not communicated to him till Friday morning, and it was thought proper to remove him from the scener the